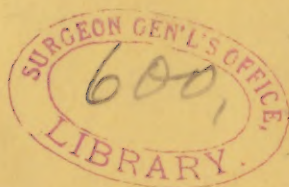
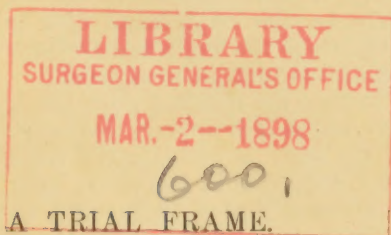


Mc Cassy (J. H.)

A trial frame -



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BY J. H. McCASSY, M. A., M. D.,
DAYTON, OHIO.

As shown in the accompanying cut, the author's trial frame consists of two separate devices, one for each eye. It may be attached in front of any spectacle frame or nose glass by the two hook clasps, 2, 2, and the spring clasp, 3. The latter serves to maintain the proper axis of the dial to the frame. The dial 4 is numbered in the ordinary way.

The spring is attached to the lower segment of the dial by two rivets, 5, 5, and by soldering the portion between the rivets. The spring is grooved for the reception of the lenses or made slanting so as to hug the lens close to the dial. The free ends of the spring are thinned to render them more pliable and elastic.

Ordinary cylinder lenses, at any angle, that may have accumulated in the office of the oculist by reason of misfits or otherwise, may have the axis marked on them with a diamond and utilized for testing purposes.

Some clean fabric should be used between the thumb and finger in putting the lens in the trial frame and in changing the axis, else blurring will occur.

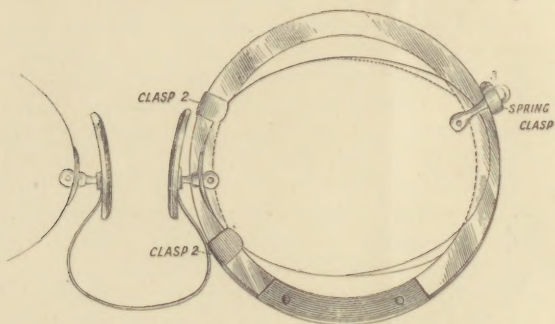
In case it is necessary to combine a spherical lens with a cylinder, the sphere may be put in the frame in the ordinary way, while the cylinder lens is held in front by this device.

The field of usefulness for the author's trial frame is in testing and fitting for astigmatism in persons who,

by reason of their occupation, can not spare the time necessary for the employment of a mydriatic, and in the cases where the angle and strength of the cylinders are doubtful or difficult to ascertain.

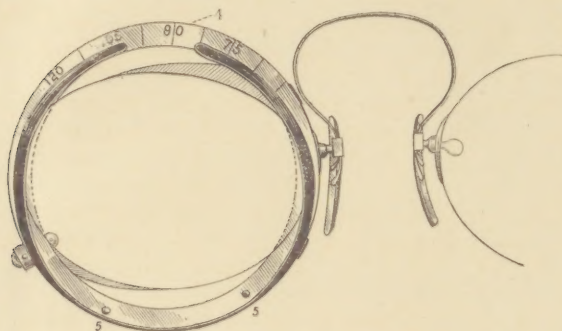
In testing, the manifest should be ascertained in the ordinary way. If it appears that a spherical lens is accepted the same is put into the frame. Then one or two or three cylinder lenses are given to the patient to use at home during an evening, instructing him to read a certain length of time with the axis of the cylinder at or near the angle obtained by the manifest. In this way the patient will ascertain by actual trial the strength of the lens as well as the angle most satisfactory to him. The proper cylinder or compound lens may now be ground to order.

It is a fact known to every oculist that many patients are confused by undergoing the test for refraction, and are unable, while under such embarrassment, to give clear cut or proper answers. Consequently the test is defective through no fault of the oculist. Let the patient have the lenses, as herein suggested, in his study



room at home without embarrassing or confusing surroundings, and the conditions necessary to arrive at an accurate conclusion are complete. In any case the patient has to fit himself under direction of the oculist.

Again, it is a recognized fact that a great many nose glasses either tilt or droop according to the thickness of the nose, which is difficult to measure, and as a result



the angle of cylinders may vary ten to fifteen degrees from the prescription. Now, to obviate this, the nose glass could be fitted to the nose first and the "wearing position" ascertained; then, by means of the author's trial frame, the proper axis of the cylinder could be indicated in each individual case.

126 SOUTH LUDLOW STREET.

